Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In one of his trips Mr. Leffingwell went, with Arey and his oldest boy, to the mountains, south of the coast. They ascended the Ookpelia River, sledding nearly to the mountains and then packing the rest of the way. The man had fifty pounds on his back, and four dogs carried about forty pounds apiece. They were among the mountains about six weeks, but the mud, rain, snow and fog prevented Leffingwell from doing much exploration. Arey's son shot two caribou and six mountain sheep. About fifty mountain sheep were seen one day. Early in July the party packed back to the coast, 50 miles, in four days.

This spring Mr. Leffingwell expects to engage in inland exploration with native assistants. At least five rivers coming down to the sea from the mountains are not indicated upon the map. Only one of them had been seen by a white man before last year. The Ookpelia, which Leffingwell explored last year, had never been seen before. He hoped to penetrate the other rivers during the winter and to map the coast from Demarcation Point to the Colville River with as much accuracy and detail as possible. This will be a part of his summer work, and there will be plenty to do, because three or four other rivers have been placed on the map upon native information and have not yet been explored. He hopes to spend June and July studying the geology of the mountains before navigation opens along the coast. He will then endeavour to survey a part of the coast line.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS.

The Association of American Geographers held its fourth annual meeting at Chicago, December 30th, 1907, and January 1 and 2, 1908. The sessions were held in the Walker Museum of the University of Chicago. Twenty members were in attendance and forty-four papers were presented, this number of papers being larger than at any former meeting. The general attendance, which ranged from 35 to 75, also exceeded that of any former occasion.

The recent death of the Society's President, Dr. Angelo Heilprin, was felt by all to be an irretrievable loss. A memorial and sketch of his life were prepared and read by Professor Davis. The ill-health of Professor A. P. Brigham also deprived the Society of the presence of its Secretary and Treasurer. Until one month earlier Professor Brigham hoped to continue his professorial work in Colgate University until the new year, but the effects of long-continued overwork compelled him suddenly to stop. He went at once to Geneva, Switzerland. The greetings of the Society were cabled to him from the banquet on New Year's eve. The duties of both President and Secretary in providing for the Chicago meeting fell upon the first Vice-president, Professor Tarr, to whom the Society is much indebted for their very efficient discharge.

In the three days' session of the Society, the following papers were presented:

PAPERS.

Isaiah Bowman. Geographic Relations in Chile and Bolivia. Evening Lecture, Monday, Dec. 30, 8 o'clock. (Illustrated.)
W. M. Davis. Memorial of Angelo Heilprin, President of the Association, whose death has occurred during the year.
G. W. Littlehales. The American Bathymetrical Chart of the World. By Title.
L. A. Bauer. The Oceanic Magnetic Survey of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. By Title.
Robert De C. Ward. Kassner's Meteorological Globes. By Title.
A. Lawrence Rotch. Meteorological Conditions at Great Heights above the American Continent as Revealed by Registration Balloons Recently Dispatched from St. Louis. (Illustrated.) By Title.
Mark S. W. Jefferson. Rainfall of the Upper Great Lakes.
Eugene Van Cleef. Is there a Type Cyclonic Storm ?
J. Paul Goode. An Electrical Compensator for the Foucault Pendulum.
Wallace Craig. (Introduced by Chas. C. Adams.) The Flatness, Aridity and Severe Winter of North Dakota in relation to the Life of the Region.
Henry C. Cowles. The Relation of Snow and Ice to Mountain Timber Lines. (Illustrated.)
E. N. Transeau. The Successional Relations of Cold Spring Harbor Vegetation.
Victor E. Shelford. The Distribution of the Tiger Beetle, and its Relation to Plant Succession. (Illustrated.) Presented in outline by H. C. Cowles.
Charles R. Dryer. Philosophical Geography.
Mark S. W. Jefferson. The Distribution of Population over the Earth.
Edward L. Stevenson. Real and Imaginary Geographical Conditions as Determining Factors in Early Discovery and Exploration in the New World.
C. W. Hall. The Conservation of the Upper Mississippi River.
Collier Cobb. Atlantic Deeper Waterways. (Illustrated.) By Title.
Miss Ellen Churchill Semple. Oceans and Enclosed Seas: a Study in Anthropo-geography.
F. V. Emerson. The Geographic Distribution of Slavery in Missouri. Presented in outline by C. F. Marbut.
R. H. Whitbeck. Geographical Influences in the Development of New Jersey.
Charles R. Dryer. Glacial Economics and Sociology: a Study of a Western New York Town.
Frank Carney. Springs as a Geographic Control in Humid Climates.
Lawrence Martin. Glacial Highways in Alaska. (Illustrated.)
V. Stefansson. Suitability of Eskimo Methods of Winter Travel in Scientific Exploration. By Title.
W. M. Davis. Geography of Devonshire and Cornwall, England.
R. S. Tarr. The Scottish Highlands. (Illustrated.)
Wm. H. Hobbs. On the Expansion and Contraction of the Ground During Earthquakes. (Illustrated.)
S. Wiedman. The Physiography of Northern Wisconsin.
Lawrence Martin. Physiography of the Lake Superior Region.
G. E. Condra. An Outline of the Geography of the Great Plains Region. (Illustrated.)
George A. Loveland. Hot Winds, Their Causes and Consequences. Presented in Outline by G. E. Condra.
G. E. Condra. The Geography of the Sand Hills Area of the Great Plains.
Alvin Keyser. Examples Showing the Physiographic Control of Agriculture in Western Nebraska and Eastern Colorado.
N. A. Bengston. Recent Changes of the Missouri River and Their Consequences.
C. F. Marbut. Soils of the Ozark Region in Missouri.
Wallace W. Atwood. The Lakes and Cirques of the Uinta Mountains.
François E. Matthès. The Cliffs of the Yosemite Valley. By Title.

N. M. Fenneman. Some Features of Erosion without Valleys.
Douglas Wilson Johnson. College Entrance Examinations in Physiography and Geography. By Title.
J. Paul Goode. A College Course in Ontography.
Frank Carney. State Geological Surveys and Practical Geography.
W. M. Davis. Practical Exercises in Physical Geography.
R. S. Tarr. The Use of the Wet Laboratory in the Teaching of Physiography.
Cyrus C. Adams. How May the Association Help to Facilitate Acquaintance With the Best Products of Cartography?
W. M. Davis. Round Table Conference, Tuesday Afternoon, Dec. 31. Uniformity of Method in Geographical Investigation and Instruction.

A Round Table Conference, led by Professor Davis, on the subject of Uniformity of Method in Geographical Investigation and Instruction, elicited much interest. The eleven propositions laid before the conference involved the recognition of (a) Systematic Geography, in which all geographical elements are classified, discussed and described according to kind, and (b) Regional Geography, in which areas are described with reference to these elements. In Systematic Physical Geography forms may best be described in terms of structure, process and stage. The discussion turned chiefly on the question: Can the surface of a given area be adequately described by the technical terms of Systematic Physical Geography without the employment of empirical descriptions? It was recognized that the answer to this question must determine to a very considerable extent the aim and spirit of the science. No conclusions were formulated, but the interest was such that a consensus of opinion will probably be obtained and a statement formulated by subsequent correspondence.

The Society's annual dinner was given at the Quadrangle Club on New Year's Eve. Twenty-five persons were present and matters of general policy were discussed. Professors Wilcox and Burr, of Cornell University, who were guests of the Society, spoke of geographical scholarship from their several standpoints. The former, who has long been connected with the Census Bureau, is making efforts in a line of special value to geographers, namely, that of having the statistics of that Bureau tabulated by physiographic provinces, instead of exclusively by states.

The Council confirmed the action of the late President Heilprin in appointing A. P. Brigham as delegate of the Society to the International Geographical Congress to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, during the coming summer.

A Committee charged with the duty of considering various profitable lines of effort for the Society recommended, among other things, that a sub-committee be appointed to further the knowledge and use of accurate maps in educational work. The original committee, whose work continues, consists of W. M. Davis and Cyrus C. Adams. On the sub-committee were appointed Cyrus C. Adams, J. Paul Goode and Ellen C. Semple.

Officers elected for the following year are: President, G. K. Gilbert; First Vice-President, R. D. Salisbury; Second Vice-President, Ellen C. Semple; Secretary, A. P. Brigham; Treasurer, N. M. Fenneman; member of Council for three years, R. S. Tarr.

The following new members were elected: Rowland M. Harper, College Point, N. Y.; Philip Sidney Smith, U. S. Geol. Survey; William Lawrence Tower, Chicago; Lawrence Martin, Madison, Wis.; and Eliot Blackwelder, Madison, Wis.

It was all but formally decided that the fifth annual meeting will be held at New Haven under the auspices of Yale University.

THE RAIYAN CANAL.

At the December meeting, 1907, of the Khedivial Geographical Society, Sir William Willcocks, formerly Director-General of Reservoir Studies, urged the Egyptian Government to proceed at once with the execution of the Raiyan Canal, repeating the assurances of its feasibility and value previously made by him. It was described by him in his work "Irrigation in Egypt" (1889); and, in 1904, in his lecture delivered before the same Society, in Cairo, entitled "The Assuan Reservoir and Lake Moeris." On that occasion he said: "There is no more complete and perfect project before the world to-day than this combined reservoir and lake project. To the imagination, it affords one of the most fascinating views which the mind of man can conceive. Viewed from its humanitarian side, it is equally attractive." This subject was first presented to the American Geographical Society at a special meeting in October, 1882. The details of the repeated examination of the Fayoum Basin, and the discovery by Mr. Cope Whitehouse of the Wadi Raiyan, which occupies the place of the Lake Moeris on the Ptolemaic maps, were printed in the BULLETINS of this Society (1882 and 1889). The subsequent efforts of the author of this project to overcome the unexplained opposition of the English officials, in the Ministry of Public Works, to the advice of their own expert are set forth at some length in a Senate document (No. 104, January, 1906). It will be remembered that M. Linant de Bellefonds, the famous chief-engineer of Mehemet Ali and his successors, Abbas, Saïd and